

Prince William Forest Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Prince William Forest Park
Triangle, VA



Junior Ranger Corps



Junior Ranger Requirements

Dear Junior Ranger Corps Candidate,

Welcome to your national park! As you'll soon discover, Prince William Forest Park is an excellent example of how the dedication of the youth of our country helped shape the future.

In the 1930s, young men voluntarily signed up to fulfill the requirements of a challenging program that President Franklin D. Roosevelt hoped would conserve our natural resources, create future national wealth, and prove of moral and spiritual value for the entire country.

Those young men were part of a program called the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). A group of CCC enrollees built the roads, dams, and buildings that became Prince William Forest Park. Today members of the Junior Ranger Corps help preserve and protect the legacy of the CCC so that future generations can continue to enjoy the stories and resources of our national park.

Good luck in becoming a member of our Junior Ranger Corps at Prince William Forest Park.

Robert S. Hickman
Superintendent

To become a junior ranger you need to finish as many activities as you are years old.

How old are you? _____



When you're done, bring your completed booklet to the visitor center.

A ranger will check your work and award you a certificate and an official junior ranger badge.



Visitor Center Scavenger Hunt

Find the answers to the following questions.

1. What is the arrowhead made of? _____
2. _____ was rolled in the park to be exported from the port of Dumfries.
3. What type of transportation did Union troops use to gather information on Confederate blockade forces near Dumfries?



- _____
-
4. The park was a site of a pyrite mine. What was pyrite used for?

- _____
-
5. Name two people buried in the park. When were they born ? When did they die?

_____ -- _____

_____ -- _____

6. What was the name of an organization formed by President Roosevelt to give jobs to young American men?

7. What did that group build here in the park? _____

8. During World War II, the park was closed for special government training. What was the name of that group and what did they do?

9. What watershed is Prince William Forest Park part of? _____

10. Looking at the beaver display, find at least four animals that the beaver provides habitat for:



The Civilian Conservation Corps

From 1935 to 1942 the Civilian Conservation Corps (also called the CCC for short) built the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area in what is today known as Prince William Forest Park.

The CCC enrolled young men as part of a special government program to help boost the nation's economy. Locally, these men created outdoor recreation areas for public use, especially for inner-city residents. Named for a local creek, this area was chosen because federal officials claimed local soil was very erodible and poor for agriculture. The CCC built five cabin camps, dams, lakes and bridges, many of which are still in use today. Read the following poem, then answer the questions on the next page.

F.D.R. AND THE C.C.C.

World War I was over, it was really bad.
We had a DEPRESSION, no jobs to be had.
The breadlines were longer, the soup kitchens, too.
A piece of stale bread here and a cup of thin stew.
The people were desperate—none knew what to do.
The bottom dropped out of the stock market, too.

But then came the answer—'Twas F.D.R.'s dream.
He changed the whole country with a wonderful scheme.
He saw all us poor boys in the year '33;
He started the Great Plan of the New C.C.C.
We joined up by the THOUSANDS North, South, East,
and West,
Of all the ideas, it surely was the best.

Camp life was sure different than life on the streets.
But our bellies were full and we slept on clean sheets.
They put an axe in my hand. Some boys planted trees.
"You'll earn your keep now, Son, 'cause you're in the
CCCs."
\$30 a month now, \$25 was sent home;
We got to keep 5 bucks and our board and our room.

I took on some weight now, began to fill out.
I gained self-respect and took a different Life Route.
I've never been sorry I went in the C's;
It sure helped my folks out and made a man out of me.

-Leo Wilson, Company 1611, Camp Pioneer, Michigan

Requirements of the CCC

Are you an unmarried male?

Are you between 18 and 25 years old?

Is your family on the state relief roll?

Or are you a war veteran?

Do you qualify?



Life in a CCC camp is a different kind of life than most boys have known. An enrollee, as a CCC man is called, does not have his own private room. There is no one to pamper him with tempting dishes when his appetite is off. He lives with 200 other men of his own age, in barracks. They work, play and eat together.

Living Conditions

Do you have to share a bedroom?

What's the farthest you've ever been away from home?

Would you ever consider joining the CCC?

Working Conditions

Why did so many men join the CCC?

How hard to you think it was to build trails, build bridges and cabins, and plant trees?

Do you have a job or earn money for chores? How much do you earn?



It is my belief that what is being accomplished will conserve our national resources, create future national wealth and prove of moral and spiritual value, not only to those of you who are taking part, but to the rest of the country as well.

-President Franklin D. Roosevelt

F.D.R.'s Dream

Do you think the CCC worked?

Are any of F.D.R.'s goals for the CCC still carried out by the National Park Service today? How?



What's In A Name?

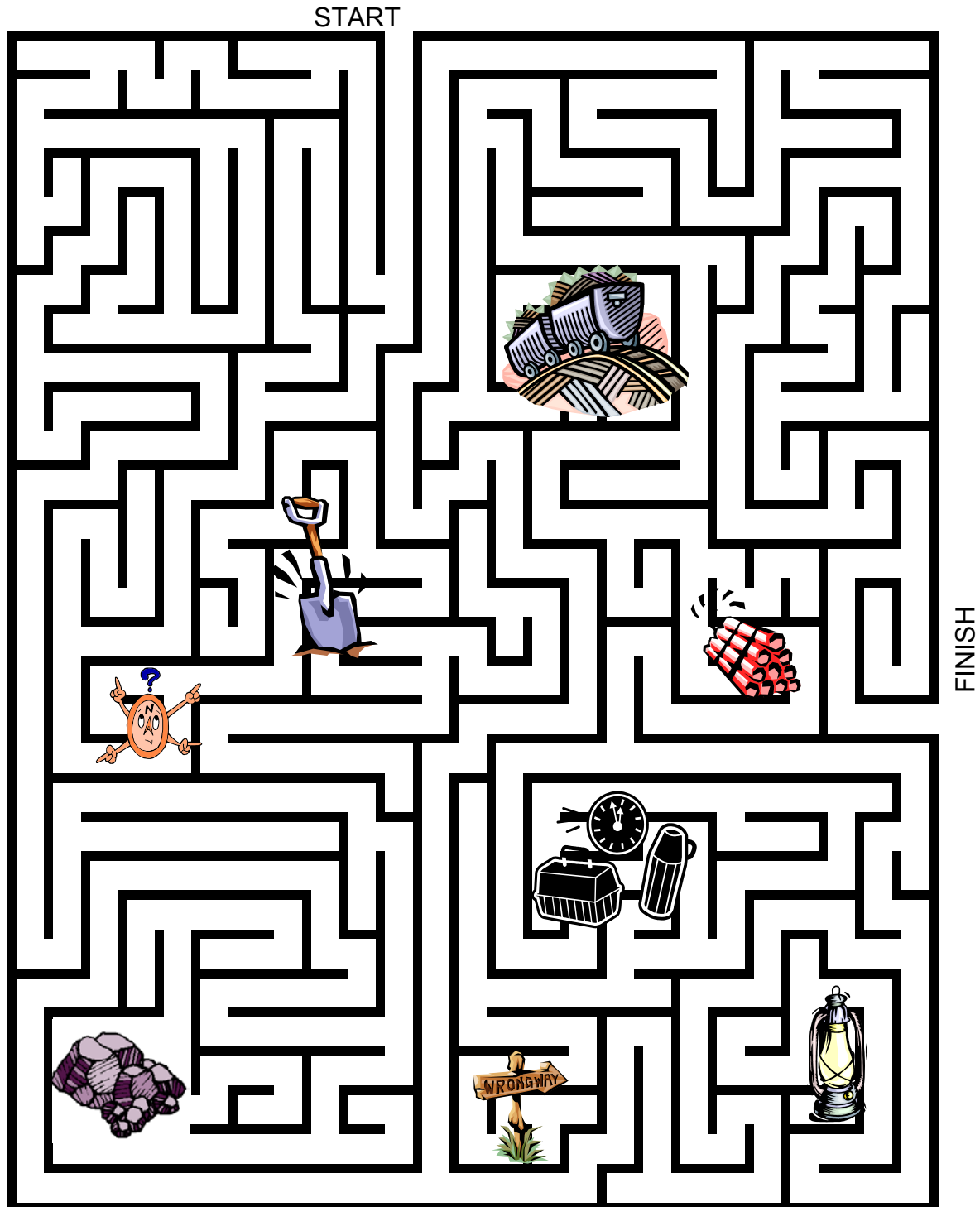
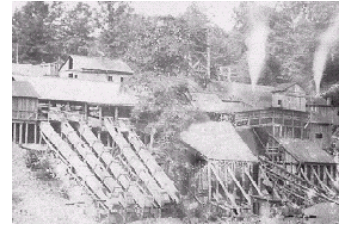
Sometimes there are clues to the past in the names of the present. Try to match the place name with its connection to the people of the past. (Look at a park map for hints.)

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Chopawamsic | A. The name for this cabin camp was created by combining the first two letters of Maryland, Washington, and Virginia. |
| 2. Mawavi | |
| 3. Goodwill | B. This community was named after an early farmer's hometown in Missouri. Today it's the name of a paved road along the park border. |
| 4. Quantico | |
| 5. Taylor Farm | C. The children from Washington, D.C. who used this cabin camp helped carry logs and stones to build a dam so water could be used for swimming. |
| 6. Dumfries | |
| 7. Joplin | D. When the park was still a Recreational Demonstration Area, its name was derived from this Algonquian word meaning "at a small isolated lodge." |
| | E. Founded by Scottish merchants, this local town became a major supply port during the American Revolution. |
| | F. Robert and Jennie Taylor cleared this wooded area in the early 1900s to build several structures including a house and two barns. Today the area is mostly wooded again. |
| | G. The name for this local town is derived from an Algonquian word meaning "by the long stream." |



Pyrite Mine Maze

The Cabin Branch Mine operated from 1889 to 1920. Miners used dynamite to mine the pyrite, sometimes called “Fool’s Gold,” which was brought to the surface to be crushed and sorted. The pyrite was “roasted” for sulfur, an important ingredient in making paper, rubber, medicines and explosives. Watch out for the hazards of mining as you make your way through the maze!





OSS Secret Code

Prince William Forest Park was once used as a training area for spies! Use the clues below to help decode a special message. (Look for hints in the OSS brochure, available at the park visitor center).

CLUES

What event changed the course of history and led to the need for a new agency to collect information in foreign governments and industries?

27 25 4 — — — —

Before 1941, there was no organized group in the United States to train recruits for secret missions overseas. Which president organized an intelligence agency known as the OSS?

— — — 8 — — — — 26 — — — — 13

This New York lawyer and Medal of Honor recipient was named as the nation's Coordinator of Information.

— — 18 — — — — — 21 — 12

What new agency was he coordinator of?

— — — 16 — — 24 — — 1 — — — — —

This group made up nearly one-third of this new agency's employees.

— 6 — — —

Julia Child served in the OSS and later became famous for her career as a what?

— 28 — 7

The OSS used the cabin camps in today's Prince William Forest Park as training areas. What was the original name for the park?



3 29 20 15
9 22

Who built the cabins that were used by the OSS?

23 11 14

At least nine secret areas, identified by letter, trained OSS recruits. What type of recruits were trained in Area A (today cabin camps 2, 3, and 5) to conceal their identities, use weapons, radios and codes, make and disarm booby traps, and to make parachute jumps from airplanes?

10 19

What type of recruits trained at Area C (today cabin camps 1 and 4)? They learned Morse code and ciphers, covert radio practices, weapons and martial arts.

17 2 5



“ 1 2 9 10 11 14 13 15 18 19 11 1 16 12 17 15 20 21 4 22 5 23 24 6 7 25 2 3 8 ”
20 26 15 27 28 20 13 23 9 24 22 8 15 10 24 6 5 16 20 1 6 6 4 10 29 ? ”

-- A line from the 1946 film, *The OSS*



Where Am I?

Use an official map and guide (park brochure) to answer the following questions.

What is the name of the park you're in?

How big is the park?

Is the Chopawamsic Backcountry Area part of the park?

Are there any one-way roads in the park?

What highway runs along the northern boundary of the park?

What area borders the western area of the park?

How is the watershed boundary represented?

Where can you have a picnic?

How many lakes are in the park?

How long is the Farms to Forest trail?

What color blaze marks the Farms to Forest trail?

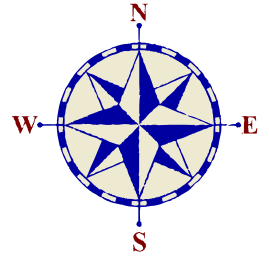
What kind of road does ==== represent?

Can you ride your bike on a === road?

What services are available at Oak Ridge?

On what creek is the Cabin Branch Mine located?

What is another name for Happy Land?

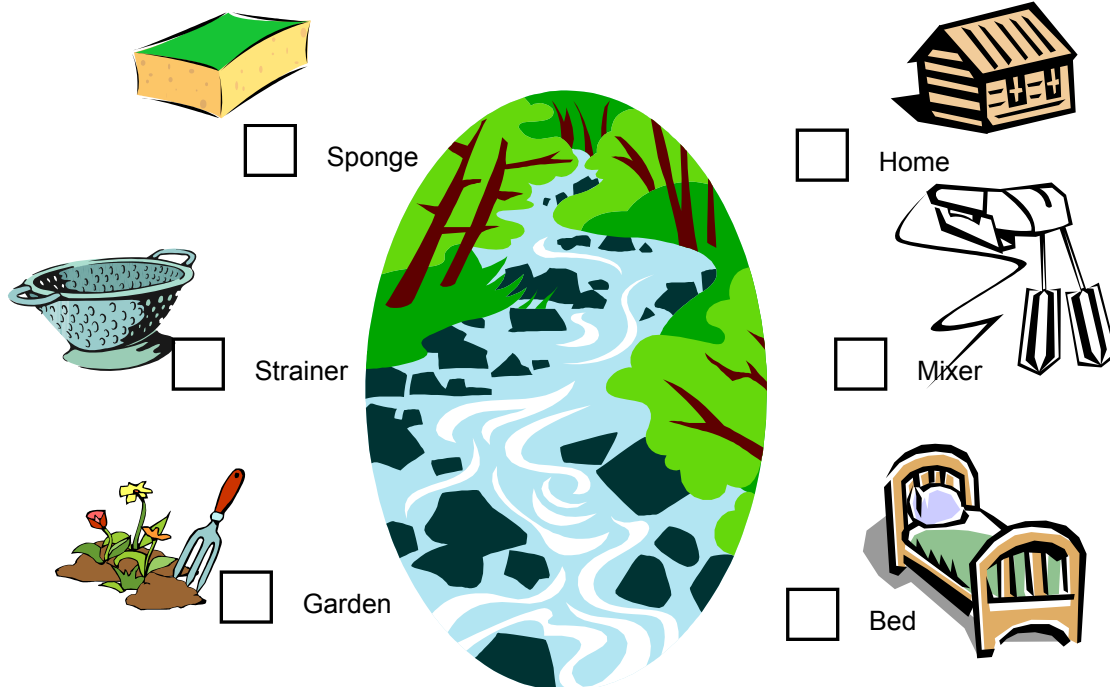




Wonders of the Watershed

A watershed is a land area that drains surface water (runoff, snowmelt, springs, etc.) downhill to a body of water. Prince William Forest Park protects 70% of the Quantico Creek watershed! The park is actually part of several watersheds because the Quantico Creek eventually drains into the Potomac River on its way to the Chesapeake Bay and then into the Atlantic Ocean. The Piedmont forest here is important to water quality in all of these watersheds because forests help filter nutrients and sediments, stabilize soils, and moderate flooding. Try to match each phrase with its metaphor (a comparison to something else).

How is the Quantico Creek watershed like a... ?



- A. provides habitat for wildlife
- B. absorbs excess water caused by runoff
- C. a resting place for migratory birds
- D. mixes nutrients and oxygen into the water
- E. strains silt and debris from water
- F. provides nutrient rich foods for wildlife



Prince William Forest Park preserves one of the few remaining Piedmont forest ecosystems in the National Park System. This forest helps keep the air clean and provides habitat for plants and animals. How many animals can you find hiding in the forest?

Fish
Owl
Snail

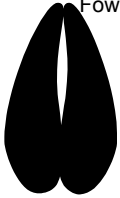




Scavenger Hunt

Because Prince William Forest Park is a national park, every living and non-living thing found in the park is protected by law to help preserve the special resources and stories of the park. As you hike through the park, try to find as many scavenger hunt items as you can. Check off each item on your list, but leave everything as you found it so other visitors can have the same chance to discover it for themselves. Then, see if you can answer the bonus questions.

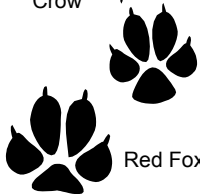
Wood Frog *quack* ♪ Spring Peeper *trilling peep* ♪ Upland Chorus Frog *creeeck or preeeeck* ♪ American Toad *long, musical trill*
Fowler's Toad *w-a-a-a-h* ♪ Pickerel Frog *a short snore* ♪ Northern Cricket Frog *loud clacking* ♪ Green Frog *eeek!*



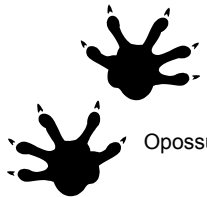
White-tailed
Deer



Crow



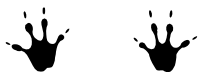
Red Fox



Opossum

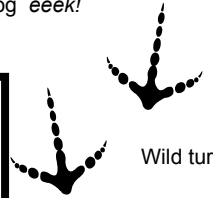


Black Bear

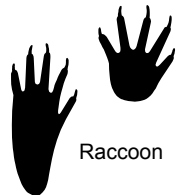


Deer Mouse

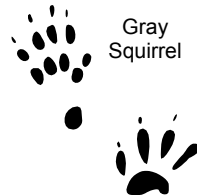
- ☐ A water source for wildlife (Who drinks here?) _____
- ☐ A food source for wildlife (What is it?) _____
- ☐ A hiding spot for wildlife (Who hides here?) _____
- ☐ A home for wildlife (Who lives here?) _____
- ☐ Tracks (Who do they belong to?) _____
- ☐ Scat (Who does it belong to?) _____
- ☐ Animal sounds (Who's making it?) _____
- ☐ Trampled Grass (Who trampled it?) _____
- ☐ Snag (a standing dead tree) (Who lives here?) _____
- ☐ Gnawed tree (Who chewed it?) _____
- ☐ Bones (Who did they belong to?) _____
- ☐ Nest (Who lives here?) _____
- ☐ A flying animal (What is it?) _____
- ☐ A running animal (What is it?) _____
- ☐ A crawling animal (What is it?) _____



Wild turkey



Raccoon



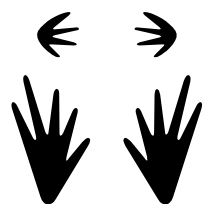
Gray
Squirrel



Beaver



Northern
Flicker



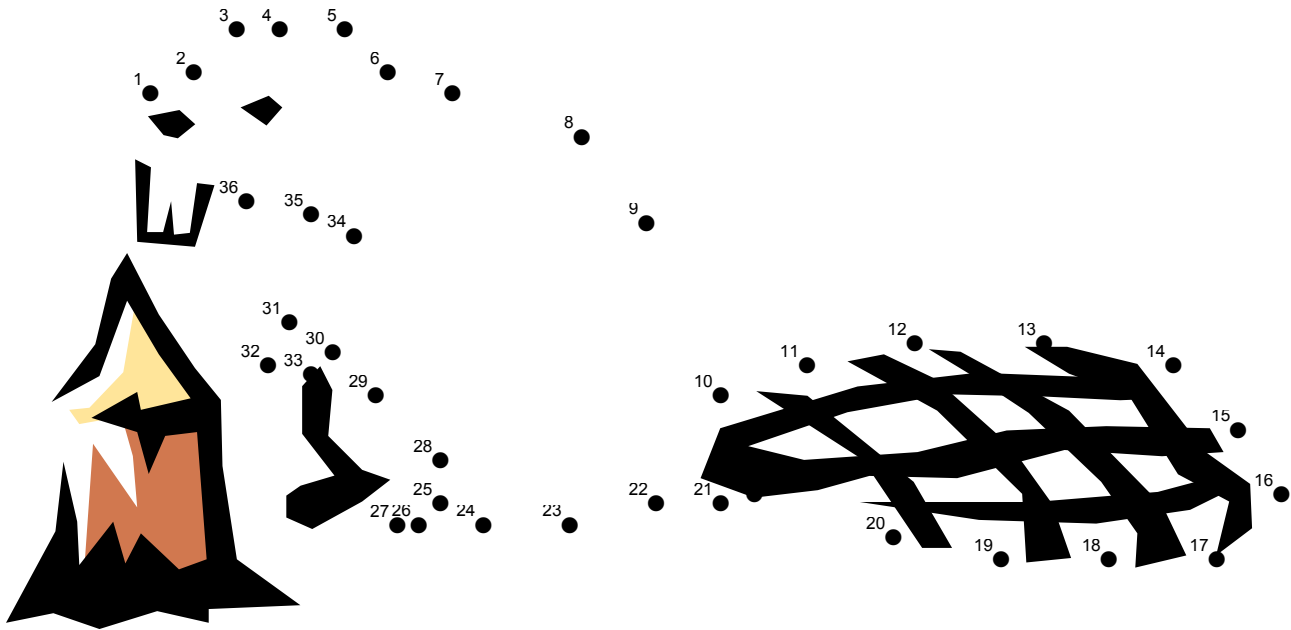
Bullfrog

American Robin *Cheer up, cheerily, cheer up* ♪ Bobolink *bobolink-bobolink-boblink-bobolink* ♪ Eastern Phoebe *Phoebe!*
Northern Cardinal *Cheer, Cheer, Cheer, what cheer* ♪ Pileated Woodpecker *Cleo, Cleo, Cleo* ♪ Scarlet Tanager *Hippety-ho, and away we go*



Nature's Engineers

Connect the dots to reveal some of the busiest construction workers at Prince William Forest Park. Then try to unscramble the words below to learn more about their lives.



These busy workers are members of the rodent family.

VAEBERS

Their HTEEH are very important for helping them chew on trees.

They build MADS in creeks to create ponds.

Their dams help filter TAWER.

Beaver ponds provide habitat for many other animals including GOFRS.

A hundred years ago beavers were almost hunted to extinction for their RUF

They build homes out of branches and mud called DOLGES.

Their webbed back feet are very helpful for MIMINGSW.

They can stay RUDEN water for up to fifteen minutes.

Baby beavers are called STIK.



Chocolate Chip Geology

Prince William Forest Park holds the clues to more than 550 million years of geologic history! Two major geologic provinces (areas) are found in the park. Hard metamorphic and igneous rocks make up the Piedmont Plateau. Softer, sedimentary rocks to the east make up the Coastal Plain. It takes special conditions to make each kind of rock. Do you know the difference? For an easy way to remember how rocks are made, find key words used in the description and pictures.

Molten (liquified) rock, called magma, becomes lava once it reaches the surface of the earth it cools and hardens to form

Igneous Rocks.

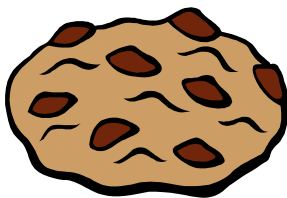
Existing rocks are eroded, transported, and deposited somewhere new where extreme pressure results in

Sedimentary Rocks.

Existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure to create

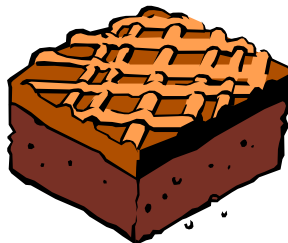
Metamorphic Rocks.

are like...



Chocolate Chip Cookies

Ingredients change color and shape.



Brownies

Liquefied ingredients are baked and harden as they cool.



A bag of bread crumbs squeezed together

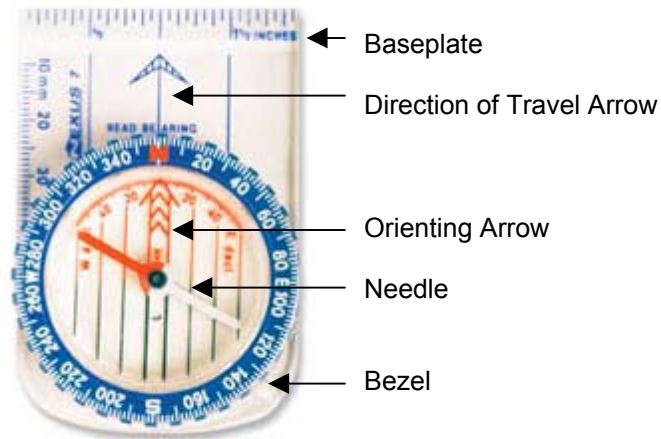
Different types of ingredients are pushed and squeezed into a solid chunk by pressure.



Orienteering

You will need a compass for this activity. If you don't have one, you can borrow one at the visitor center.

Be sure to take a compass with you for safety whenever you go hiking so you don't get lost.



How to Use Your Compass

Lay it flat in your hand. On the **baseplate** of the compass is an arrow. This arrow is called the **direction of travel arrow**. You use this arrow to take readings or to point at an object you want to get to.

Look into the circle part of the compass. This is called the **bezel**. You should see two more arrows. One arrow is floating (the red half of the arrow always points north). This one is called the **needle**. The other arrow is an outline on the bottom. This is called the **orienting arrow**. Around the outside of the bezel are numbers (or **degrees**). There are 360 degrees in a circle so the numbers go from 0 to 360.

Turn the bezel until the red magnetic half of the arrow is lined up with the orienting arrow. By lining up the two arrows and then the number lined up with the direction of travel arrow, you can get your bearing or reading.

Compass directions are always read North or South first and then East or West. Example: NW, NE, SW, SE.

It sounds kind of confusing, but it will make sense when you practice using your compass.

A Practice Course

Walk out the front door of the visitor center to where the sidewalks cross.

1. Look to your left. You should see the flagpole. Point the base arrow (direction of travel arrow) toward the flagpole. Now line up the two arrows (orienting arrow and the magnetically charged side of the needle) in the bezel. What is the reading on your compass? It should read about 140 degrees SE. This is how you get the bearing or compass reading for an object.
2. Turn the dial to 320 degrees NW (remember to line up the number with the direction of travel arrow). Turn your whole body with the compass until the arrows line up. You should see a large three-sided park sign directly ahead of you. This is how you find an object when you have the bearing.

Now you can do the practice course around the visitor center area and learn about some of the commonly found trees in the park.

The directions will be given in paces. One **pace** is equal to one average size stride. Because everybody has a different size pace, the numbers are an average.

3. Set your compass to 327 degrees. Walk about eighteen paces. On your left is an Eastern White Pine.

Is this an example of an evergreen or a deciduous tree?

4. Now turn the bezel until your compass reads 220 degrees. Now walk approximately seventy-one paces until you come upon a large piece of white quartz.

What type of rock is this?

- Metamorphic, Igneous, or Sedimentary

5. Turn your compass (and your body) until it reads fifty degrees NE. Walk approximately twenty paces and stop. You should now be able to see a large water tower off to your left.

What is its bearing?

6. Walk forty-four paces while remaining in the direction of fifty degrees NE. Directly in front of you is Virginia's state tree.

What is the name of this tree?



Are You Safety Smart?

1. What trail markers will you find in the park to help you find your way?
 - a. Signs at trail junctions.
 - b. Colored blazes of paint on the trees.
 - c. Orienteering posts.
2. What should you do if you're lost and separated from your group?
 - a. Stay where you are to make it easier for someone to find you.
 - b. Try to head back in the direction you came from.
 - c. Start a small fire because the smoke will attract attention.
3. When should you take the twelve essentials with you?
 - a. Only when you go hiking alone.
 - b. Only on hikes longer than five miles.
 - c. On every hike.

12 Essentials Wordfind

Matches
Flashlight
Extra Batteries

Map
Compass
Extra Clothes

Pocket Knife
Water
Whistle

Food
First Aid Kit
Friend

F	M	C	E	F	W	F	I	R	S	T	A	I	D	K	I	T	Y	S	G
E	L	T	S	I	H	W	R	E	T	A	W	P	O	K	L	T	R	E	F
E	X	T	R	A	B	A	T	T	E	R	I	E	S	A	D	L	E	H	O
A	P	R	C	S	K	T	I	A	L	P	A	Z	E	D	H	A	G	T	R
F	L	A	S	H	L	I	G	H	T	Y	H	J	H	O	A	M	K	O	E
L	K	W	A	L	I	H	G	T	K	E	F	A	C	O	Y	T	I	L	T
A	C	N	N	I	T	K	A	A	I	G	O	D	T	A	P	M	O	C	S
S	E	K	R	G	W	F	T	N	T	A	D	O	A	L	M	O	O	A	K
H	T	I	T	H	R	R	D	O	S	S	C	O	M	P	A	S	S	R	P
L	D	N	E	I	R	F	O	O	D	T	D	E	A	M	P	O	C	T	C
D	I	K	M	I	A	T	S	S	E	H	T	O	L	C	A	R	T	X	E
A	P	M	O	C	W	A	R	P	O	C	K	E	T	K	N	I	F	E	W



Leave No Trace

National Parks are here for everyone to enjoy. Learn how you help preserve and protect our National Parks as you answer the clues to help fill in the crossword puzzle.

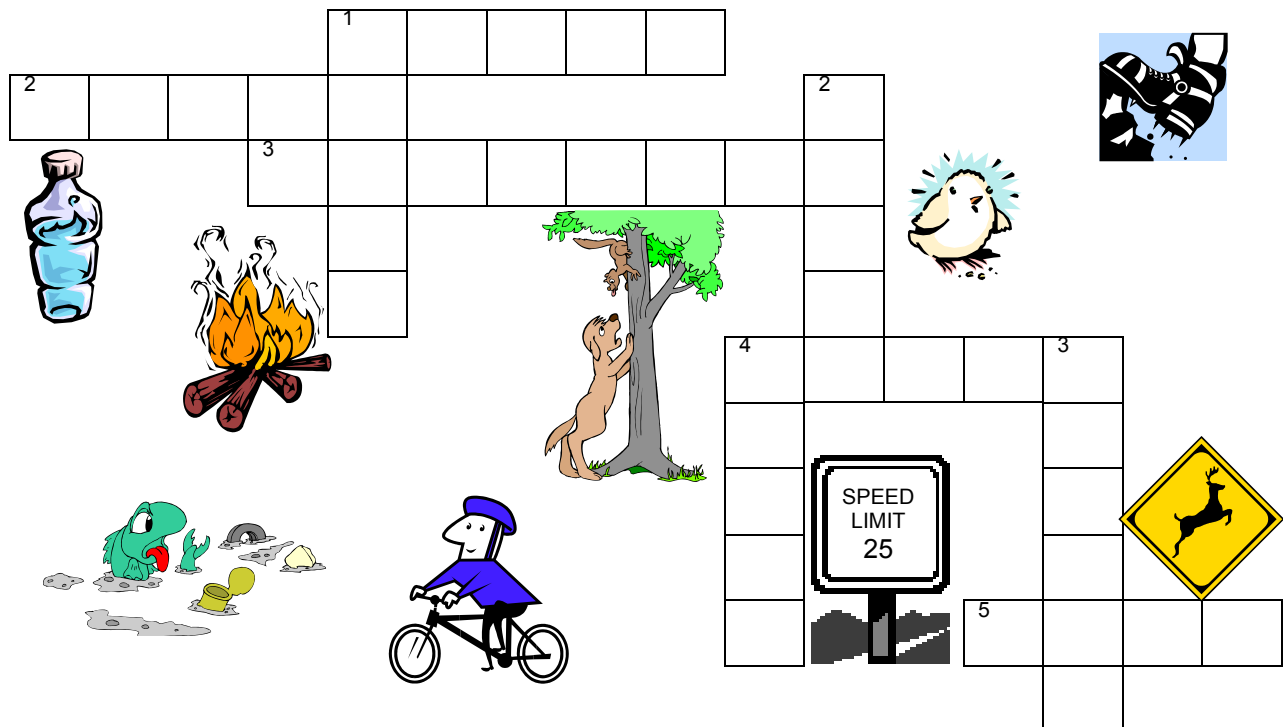
Across

1. When hiking, always stay on the _____.
2. Plan ahead and always carry drinking _____.
3. Be sure to put out the hot ashes of your _____ completely.
4. Always keep your dog on a _____.
5. Watch out for _____ and other wildlife on the roads.



Down

1. Don't litter – your _____ can be harmful to wildlife.
2. If you find a baby animal, it's best to _____ it where you found it.
3. Always wear a _____ to protect your head when riding your bike.
4. Obey the posted speed _____ when driving through the park.





National Park Match-Up

Prince William Forest Park is one of over 380 national parks across the country. Not all parks are called “National Parks” – some have special names for special reasons. Match up each type of national park with its description.

Bonus: can you think of an example of each type of park?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. Usually a single historic feature. | 1. National Park |
| B. In memory of a historic person or episode. | 2. National Monument |
| C. Found only on the Great Lakes. | 3. National Preserve |
| D. Intended for scenic driving along a protected corridor; often connect cultural sites. | 4. National Historic Site |
| E. Areas managed as part of a larger park unit. | 5. National Historic Park |
| F. Includes national battlefields, national battlefield parks, national battlefield sites, and national military parks. | 6. National Memorial |
| G. Historic parks with more than one site or building. | 7. National Battlefield |
| H. Established on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts; hunting is allowed at many of these sites. | 8. National Cemetery |
| I. Long, skinny parklands (over 3,600 miles). | 9. National Recreation Area |
| J. Can be declared by the president; landmarks, structures, and other objects of historical or scientific interest located on lands owned or controlled by the government. | 10. National Seashore |
| K. Similar to a National Park, except public hunting, trapping, oil/gas exploration and extraction is allowed. | 11. National Lakeshore |
| L. Includes national river and recreation areas, national scenic rivers, and wild rivers. | 12. National River |
| M. Generally large natural places having a wide variety of features including significant historic resources; hunting, and mining are not allowed. | 13. National Parkway |
| N. Centered on large reservoirs or near major population centers; combine the preservation of significant historic resources and important natural areas in locations that can provide outdoor recreation for large numbers of people. | 14. National Trail |
| O. A variety of locations in the US and Canada that preserve significant properties outside the NPS system. | 15. Affiliated Area |



Express Yourself

Some people find that their best experiences in National Parks are ones they take time to enjoy. With so many sights and sounds we can sometimes get overwhelmed and miss the little stuff. If you challenge yourself to find a quiet spot and record what you see and hear it can be very rewarding. Try one of these journaling activities and get creative!

Acrostic Poem

Use each letter in the word FOREST to start a new sentence in your poem.

F

O

R

E

S

T

Sound Map

Create your own treasure map of the sounds of the forest. X marks your spot in the forest. As you listen, make note of where the wind blows and the squirrels chatter in relation to you.

X

Blind Sketch

Pick an object to draw, like an acorn or a leaf. Try drawing your object *without looking at the paper*. Hint: don't pick up your pencil as you draw – just keep your pencil moving until you're done.



A Symbol of Stewardship

National Parks are managed by the federal government, but who owns them? All Americans, even you! As a Junior Ranger, you have an important responsibility to help take care of your National Parks.

Our National Parks are set aside “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

The National Park Service arrowhead is a symbol of stewardship – it reminds us of the reasons we protect park resources for the future. What park resources do you think these symbols represent?



Arrowhead _____

Sequoia Tree _____

Mountains _____

Bison _____

The Junior Ranger Pledge

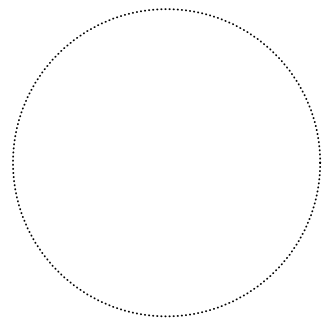
I, _____, promise to help preserve and protect

(print your name here)

the resources & stories of our National Parks for everyone to enjoy, now & in the future.

Your Signature

Park Ranger's Signature





United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This is to certify that

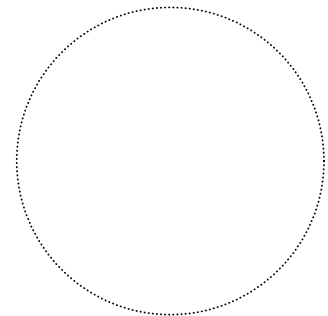
is an official

JUNIOR RANGER

through completion of all required activities at

Prince William Forest Park

Park Ranger



Developed in 2003 by Michelle Fidler with contributing activities by Chris Derman and Bill Ellis.

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For information on other Junior Ranger programs and learning more about your parks,
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